and pilferage, poor metering and billing and non-realisation of dues. AT&C loss for 2001-02 of the state power distribution utilities at National level was 38.18%, which came down to 33.82% during 2004-05.

(b) The Supreme Court while delivering the judgment in case No. 1113 of 2006 (Jagmodhan Mehatabsing Gujarat & Others *Vs.* State of Maharashtra) has observed as under:

"Large scale theft of electricity is a very alarming problem faced by all the State Electricity Boards in our country, which is causing loss to the Staje revenue running in hundreds of crores every year. In our considered view, after proper adjudication of the cases of all those who are found to be guilty of the offence of committing theft of electricity, apart from the sentence of conviction, the Court should invariably impose heavy fine making theft of electricity a wholly non-profitable venture. The most effective step to curb this tendency perhaps could be to discontinue supply of electricity to those consumers temporarily or permanently who have been caught abstracting electricity in a cladestine manner on more than one occasion. The legislature may consider incorporating this suggestion as a form of punishment by amending Section 39 of the Indian Electricity Act of 1910."

(c) The Electricity Act of 1910 was replaced by the "The Electricity Act, 2003" which contains provisions for controlling power theft. Further, the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2005 has been introduced in the Parliament for certain amendments to the Electricity Act, 2003 and there is a proposal to bring official amendments to the Bill for providing, *inter-alia,* that all offences related to theft of electricity would be cognizable and non-bailable, that the licensee could discorihect supply in case of theft of electricity and for debarring large consumer convicted for second time from getting supply of electricity for a specified period.

Laying of underground cables in Goa

511. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Goa have submitted any plan for laying underground cables in the State;

(b) if so, the areas proposed to be covered under the plan;

(c) the financial assistance given to the State in this regard;

(d) the areas covered by laying underground cables as on date; and

(e) the other details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (e) Govemment of Goa submitted schemes under Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) for conversion of overhead network to underground network in Panjim, Margao, Mapusa, Vasco and Ponda Towns, out of which the following schemes were approved by the Steering Committee constituted for consideration of APDRP Schemes:—

SI. Name of the Scheme No.	Amount
(i) Alternative Power Supply to Panjim City by laying 33 kV underground cable	Rs. 2.67 crores
(ii) Conversion of overhead distribution network to underground network in Panjim Town	Rs. 35.47 crores
(iii) Conversion of overhead distribution network to underground network in Margao town	Rs. 32.79 crores -
(iv) Laying of underground cable in North and South Goa for laying of 33 kV underground cable and conversion of existing 11 kV overhead distribution system to underground system in tourist belt of Saligao, Arpora, Calangute and Condolim Sea Coast.	Rs. 28.57 crores

Revival of Dabhol Power Project.

512. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:
SHRI CHITTABRATAMAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether total cost (fund based and non-fund based) involved in reviving Dabhol Power Project is ranging between Rs. 8,000 to 10,000 crore;

(b) if not, its approximate revival cost;